

LONDON TALK AND PARIS CHATTER.

Two Wild Boys Who Are Coming to America to Fight Indians.

SKATING IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

Society People on the Ice Organize a New Polo Club.

OFF TO THE RIVIERA.

Well Known Names Registered in Nice.

LONDON TALK.

TWO WILD BOYS ON THEIR WAY TO THE WILD WEST—THE HONDURAS BOND CONVERTION.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.

THE HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following dated.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1891.—Two wild eyed boys, named Davis and Abelson, sailed to-day on the Gallia bound for the "Wild West." They carry a complete arsenal of bowie knives and other implements of warfare. Their parents are wealthy people, who, after useless entreaty, have concluded to let their boys go on their adventurous tour. They have no idea where they are going, but imagine they will strike Indians and cowboys on Broadway, and New York had better look out for a wild whoop when the Gallia arrives. It is needless to say that as soon as they arrive at Pine Ridge agency, where they will probably go, they will end the Indian war at one fell swoop and give General Miles enough points to last for a dozen campaigns. Jack Mason is engaged for the part of the American in Alexander's "Idler" at the St. James Theatre.

THE CONSOLE FROM HONDURAS has received a despatch to-day to the effect that the scheme for the conversion of the present bonds has been ratified by President Bogran, the surplus of \$1,600,000 to be devoted to the completion of the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The government guaranteed one-third of the whole scheme and the railroad contractors one-third.

PARIS AND THE RIVIERA.

THE DEATH OF THE GRAND DUC DE LEUCHE.

TENBOURG—BEAUTY ON SKATES.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, Jan. 10, 1891.

Only a few days more and society will begin leaving Paris. Many who would have gone are here because of the skating. The Cercle des Patineurs was crowded on Wednesday, the first day's regular skating since the thaw at New Year. On the stroke of nine in the morning Prince Schouburg-Hartenstein, attaché to the Austrian Embassy, arrived. He is always the first member. At eleven o'clock the ladies began to look in, wearing their warmest fur lined jackets and cloaks, the wind being terribly cold.

PARIS IN PARIS.

There was a good deal of talk on the ice concerning the new polo club on the other side of the pond in the grounds. The Cercle established the ground, which is rather narrow, though there is plenty of length. Prince Murat accepted the presidency, and with two other experts as the Vicomte de Janzé and Mr. Henry Ridgway, both so well known in the United States, the club is already strong. Polo flourished in Paris in 1876 to 1878, and then disappeared. There will be fifty members to this club, thirty of whom are already elected. The committee includes the Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Luynes, M. Marcel Esmond, Duc de Nemours, M. Maurice de Launay, M. Emile Delagrave and Vicomte de Janzé.

There was a good deal of talk as to how long the frost would last, the argument ending with one gentleman waging another a considerable sum that he would cross the Seine with a horse and cabriolet between the 15th and 16th of this month. At noon the names of those skating would take place. I will mention a few of the ladies:—Lady Lytton, Lady Constance and Emily Lytton, Mmes. Ternaux-Compans, one of the best lady skaters in Paris, who learned when she was in St. Petersburg.

Deputy was also present by Mrs. Deacon, Mme. De Lecomte, Comtesse de Salguen-Fenelon, Mrs. Jay, Comtesse de Beau, Marquise de Saint Sauveur, Mlle. Hottinguer and Mlle. Beauvais. There were also present Comtesse de Bari, Comtesse Zieby, Duchesse de Gramont and Comtesse de Lambert. Eight hundred cards de faveur had been distributed to ladies since the frost began, and the cashier has taken 50 golden Louis from visitors.

"Thursday" took place at the Madeleine the funeral of Mackenzie Grieve, one of the best known figures in Paris. Many Americans will remember seeing him cantering about in the early morning in the Bois de Boulogne and will have observed his splendid seat on horseback, the strictest haute école style. In his day he was a fine steeplechase rider and the greatest turf authority in France. He had few relatives but a host of friends, who adorned his bier with huge wreaths and crosses of violets and roses, headed by Lord and Lady Lytton and suite, the Prince de Sagan, Duc de Broglie, Duc de Noailles—in fact, the entire membership of the Jockey Club and the pick of the English colony.

THE GRAND DUC DE LEUCHEINBOURG'S DEATH.

A terrible blow is the death of the Duc de Leuchembourg. The French government, keenly anxious to pay compliments to Russia, requested that the service, which was to have taken place yesterday in the Russian Church in the Rue de Dard, should be postponed to to-day, that military honors might be accorded him. Four regiments of artillery defiled before the bier this morning at half-past nine. The coffin was draped with the flag of France and Russia and placed on a gun carriage and taken from the Grand Duc's residence in the Rue Pierre Charron to the church, accompanied by the military staff of the President, the Diplomatic Corps, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor and the presidents of the law courts.

Over three hundred telegrams were received on the day of his death, including messages from the Czar and Czarina and royal houses related to the Grand Duc. Not only in the fashionable world, but also in scientific and political circles the Grand Duc had many friends. The callers in-

cluded Princess Mathilde, M. Pasteur, M. de Freycinet, M. Ribot, Colonel Lechtenstein, representing President Carnot, and M. Ploquet.

SUICIDE IN A CHURCH.

An extraordinary suicide caused a panic in the Church of St. Michel at Havre. A man entered the building with his clothes soaked with petroleum, a rope round his neck and kindling wood bound round his body. He poured a quantity of petroleum on the ground beneath his feet, set fire to it and in an instant was completely enveloped in flames. The priest who rushed to his assistance was badly burned. The unfortunate man quickly fell down dead, his body being burned beyond recognition. There was the wildest excitement among the worshippers in the church.

Captain Schley, commander of the cruiser Baltimore, sailed to-day from Havre on the Bourgoigne for New York to be present at the marriage of his daughter in Baltimore.

From the Riviera come the echoes of social doings. The season is a bit late, but in a few days the residents will be strongly reinforced by a Parisian throng. The sensation of the moment is that Mme. Patti is going to Nice to sing. She is billed for February 11.

The latest arrivals are Princess and Princess Genet, Mrs. Lorrain, of New York, mother of the Princess; the Misses Jann, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Little, Miss Newhall, of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Walter Crosby, of New York, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. Ross, of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rich, of Boston, Mrs. Edward Strong, Mrs. Banks, Miss Banks and Miss Lettie Hebert, of New York.

The remains of Mrs. Julian Magill, of Chicago, have been deposited in the crypt of the American Church, prior to their removal to the United States. The marriage of Andrew Thompson, Esq., an Englishman, and Miss Emily Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, has taken place.

THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

EXPRESSIONS OF FRENCH OPINION ON THE INVITATIONS AND THE MEXICAN BILL.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1891.—How will the invitation of the United States (asking France) to be represented at the World's Fair at Chicago be received in France? This is a question which is beginning to be asked in this city in official and political circles. In this connection a well known public man, whose voice will do much to decide the matter, said to-day to the Associated Press correspondent:—

"The United States Minister, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, will send the invitation, when he gets it, to M. Ribot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will, in turn, hand it to M. Roche, the Minister of Commerce, Industries and the Colonies. Matters similar to exhibitions are under his control. M. Roche will lay the invitation before his colleagues and then will be determined what is to be done in the matter."

"The first thing brought on the tapis undoubtedly will be the McKinley tariff legislation. France, as you know, is greatly irritated over this measure and it must have some effect upon the way the Cabinet will treat the invitation."

"Of course the McKinley affair will have to be discussed when the invitation is laid before us. But we know that your new tariff does not treat France so severely as it does some other countries—Germany, for instance. So this fact may tend to give a more friendly reception to the invitation than would otherwise be the case. Then, again, the recent elections in the United States lead us to hope that the draconian nature of the United States tariff will be largely removed in the course of the next Congress. So it would be bad policy for France to decline to be represented at the Chicago World's Fair. Furthermore, no Frenchman can forget the old ties which once bound together so closely France and the United States nor how long they responded to our invitation in 1893. For we well remember that the United States was the only great country officially represented at our centennial celebration."

"Not one of us who saw how your countrymen and countrywomen looked to Paris to treat otherwise than with the warmest sympathy this request that republican France participate in the celebration of the discovery of the New World. I can say for myself, though I cannot speak for my colleagues in the Cabinet, that when the invitation is laid before us you will find my good will won in advance."

The progress of the Copyright bill in Congress is being watched very closely here by publishers, authors and dramatists. Gounod, Hector, Malot, Jules Simon, Paul Ollivier and Eugene Pion, the publisher, have given public utterances to their satisfaction at the report that the bill will soon become law.

A CELEBRATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1891.—A royal decree, issued to-day, provides for the appointment of a committee to organize the celebration of the quadrennial centenary of the discovery of America. It is provided by the decree that Portugal and the United States be invited to be represented on the committee. A feature of the celebration will be a Congress to be held at Huelva to commemorate the departure of Columbus. In this city there will be exhibitions of the arts and industries of the period of Columbus.

The Spanish government has decided instead of erecting a monument to commemorate the discovery of America, as was first proposed, to rebuild the port of Palos, from which Columbus sailed, and erect a harbor at La Habia, near the convent in which the great discoverer took refuge. Near the convent a pyramid or a simple column will be erected as a monument to Columbus and dedicated on the 14th of October, 1892. The ninth Congress of Americanists, which has met annually in Europe for the last eight years, is to be held at the Convent of La Habia on the same day.

MAY ABANDON THE LAKE FRONT SITE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10, 1891.—The general opinion of the local World's Fair directors is that the lake front should be abandoned as a part of the site for the fair. After nine months of useless dickerings with the Illinois Central Railroad it was found that the road wanted everything and was not willing to give anything.

It is probable the art building will be erected on the site of the present Exposition Building, but nothing else will be put upon the lake front. The work of erecting the necessary structures must be begun as soon as the season will permit, and no more time can be wasted in negotiations with the railroad or any one else. President Gage says the directors have made themselves the laughing stock of the world and have at last come to their senses.

AMELIE RIVES SERIOUSLY ILL.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1891.—Amelie Rives, the American author, is seriously ill in this city. She has not left her room for six months and has not quitted her bed since early in December.

SUICIDE AT MONTE CARLO.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1891.—Another suicide has taken place at Monte Carlo. A Russian gentleman whose name is not given by the authorities, who for some reason or another say that it must be kept secret, blew his brains out with a revolver last night. A letter found upon the dead man's body contained information to the effect that the writer had lost 800,000 rubles at the Monte Carlo gambling tables, and that, being utterly ruined, there was nothing left for him to do but to take his own life.

It is thought that this suicide, following upon so many others within the past few months, may bring about the long talked of suppression of the gambling palaces at this place.

PADLEWSKI CAPTURED.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF GENERAL SILVERSTOFF TAKEN AT OLOT, IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1891.—News has been received here to the effect that Padlewski, the Polish nihilist and alleged murderer of the Russian Chief of Secret Police, General Silverstoff, has been captured while in hiding at Olot, about twenty miles from Gerona on the Fluvia. General Silverstoff was shot November 18 in the library of his residence in Paris while reading a letter of invitation from the Franco-Russian Club, which had been handed to him by the man who fired the shot. The General died November 19. In Padlewski's lodging the police found cartridges of the same calibre as those fitted the pistol used by the murderer.

Further advices received here in regard to the capture of Padlewski say that it is reported that when the prisoner was questioned by the police officials about the crime, he admitted that he had murdered General Silverstoff.

DISASTER IN NORTH ITALY.

A RIDING SCHOOL WRECKED AND EIGHTEEN OF THEM KILLED OR INJURED.

ROME, Jan. 10, 1891.—A despatch from Reggio, the capital of Reggio Emilia, a fortified city of North Italy, about thirteen miles from Modena, brings news of a terrible disaster.

It appears that while a number of the officers of the garrison were being exercised in a military riding school this morning, the roof of the riding school suddenly crashed in, burying huge beams of wood and showers of tiles into the fan bank arena. When the troops, who were promptly called to the scene of the disaster, succeeded in removing the debris it was found that two officers were killed, six were seriously injured and ten others were slightly wounded.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the fact that the roof had been subjected to too much strain through the recent severe snow storms, when masses of snow were allowed to accumulate over the riding school.

INDIA'S "CHILD WIFE" SYSTEM.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10, 1891.—The government has introduced in the Legislative Council the bill, so long talked of, raising the minimum age of girls consenting from ten to twelve years. Sir Chunder Mitter, the Bengalee member, strongly opposed the change, contending that the Hindu Scriptures authorized that marriage be consummated before twelve years of age. The same member claimed that the bill violated the government's pledge to abstain from interference in the social or religious customs of the people and that it would arouse popular opposition.

The Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Lansdowne, denied that the bill affected the marriage laws, although it extended protection to married as well as to unmarried children.

THE SCOTCH RAILWAYS.

THE STRIKE STILL FAR FROM A SETTLEMENT—ALMOST A SERIOUS PANIC.

GLASGOW, Jan. 10, 1891.—There is still no prospect of a settlement of the strike, and the general public is becoming more and more disgusted with the railroad companies. The North British Railroad Company has employed another batch of non-union men. This action upon the part of that company has, it appears, served to enrage the strikers to a dangerous extent, in view of the efforts being made by the committee appointed by the merchants of this city to try to bring about a settlement of the matters in dispute.

A RAILROAD PANIC.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 10, 1891.—There was a dangerous railroad panic this morning at Musselburgh, about six miles from this city. A passenger train took the wrong switch and was derailed. While the train was still in motion a number of women and children sprang shrieking out of the railway carriages, thereby causing others to follow their example. A number of people were seriously injured, but no deaths are reported.

CABLE JOTTINGS.

The tobacco warehouses belonging to David Jesurun and Weber, Mosler & Co., in Hamburg, caught fire and were reduced to ashes yesterday. The damage done is estimated at \$250,000.

Advices received in Paris from St. Louis, the chief town of Senegal, bring the news that the French troops, under Commander Archambault, have carried by assault the fortress of Niora, belonging to the Sultan Ahmadou. During the battle four hundred natives were killed or wounded of eight thousand natives engaged. On the French side fifty-one native soldiers were killed and several were dangerously wounded.

BURNED BY SPANIARDS.

HOW THE AMERICAN MISSION HOUSES ON THE CAROLINE ISLANDS WERE DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10, 1891.—The disclosures made in the Herald to-day of the indignities suffered by the American missionaries in the Caroline Islands at the hands of the Spaniards have created much talk here, and the officers of the American Board of Foreign Missions have been importuned to divulge additional particulars.

Missionary Rand, in a letter written on November 6, describes the destruction of the mission property at Oua, as follows:—

"The firing we heard Friday was at Oua. There were four war vessels around there. The shells destroyed a great many bread fruit and coconut trees. On Saturday a number of Spaniards landed at Oua. After a severe battle, most of it being on the flats while they were trying to land, they succeeded in burning most of the native houses, the church and school house, also all the mission houses."

"They then hurried on board their ships, pulled up anchor and were off for the colony with the report that they had killed hundreds of the natives, Paul, the King, and most of the leaders of the trouble included. They only killed three natives; a number were wounded. From all we can learn it seems that they maliciously destroyed every vestige of mission property. The houses were badly shattered before they applied the torch."

"I asked the Governor what the trouble began if there was not danger that his men would burn our houses when they destroyed the native houses. He assured me it would be very easy for his soldiers to distinguish between a native house and a foreign one."

Mr. Rand's opinion is that the Spaniards will eventually give up the task of conquering the islands.

AN EXPLANATION ASKED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1891.—The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the Spanish Minister in regard to the alleged outrages perpetrated by Spaniards on American missionaries on the Caroline Islands with a view to securing reparation for the personal indignities and property losses sustained. The reports of Commander Taylor, of the United States steamer Alliance, which recently visited these islands and transported the missionaries to a place of safety at Nukali, nearly three hundred miles distant, have been referred to the State Department.

THE STORY DISBELIEVED AT MANILA.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1891.—The Governor of Manila, the capital of the Island of Luzon and of all the Philippine Islands, cables that he does not believe the news now published in connection with the troubles in the Caroline Islands. He expresses the opinion that the reports which have just reached America are not founded on facts. There is, he says, a Spanish man-of-war permanently stationed at the Caroline Islands, and he would have surely visited these islands and transported the missionaries to a place of safety as he has now reported.

BISHOP FALLOWS STRICKEN.

HE IS AFFLICTED WITH NEUROUS PROSTRATION AND IS IN A SANITARIUM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10, 1891.—The Right Rev. Samuel FalloWS, D. D., L. D., bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has been obliged to relinquish his duties and retire to a private sanitarium at Lawndale, owing to nervous prostration, and fears are entertained that he may not recover.

ON THE ROAD TO LIMERICK.

Mr. Parnell Makes One of His Customary Speeches to His Adherents in Dublin.

GLADSTONE WRITES A LETTER.

He Assumes the Retirement of Parnell and Felicitates the Liberal Party.

JOHN DILLON OFF FOR FRANCE.

He Bears with Him a Lengthy "Opinion" from T. P. O'Connor.

PARNELL IN DUBLIN.

HE MAKES A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH TO HIS ADMIRERS—AND SAYS NOTHING.

BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

DUBLIN, Jan. 10, 1891.—Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Harrington, Scully and J. Redmond, left here on the ten minutes past one train for Limerick. There was a crowd of sympathizers on the platform, who cheered loudly. Cheers were also given for Scully and groans for Healy. Before the train started, in response to loud calls for a speech, Parnell came to the window of his carriage and said:—

"CITIZENS OF DUBLIN—I thank you sincerely for this splendid send off. It shows me that in the interval since I was with you last you have carried the flag along; that you are confident, as I am confident with you, that the cause of Ireland is safe in our keeping, and that I will do nothing to imperil the future of our race; that I will stand by the position I took up in committee room No. 15; that while then I was willing to sacrifice myself as I am to-day; I am only willing to do so upon the conditions that, so far as human foresight can provide, the cause of Ireland shall be safe, shall be free from all danger." (Cheers.)

At Kildare a considerable crowd assembled on the platform and cheered for Mr. Parnell. At Monastereven there was a crowd, headed by Father Hughes, who cheered for O'Brien and groaned for Parnell. But Parnell had many friends in the crowd, who proceeded to whip the more enthusiastic of the McCarthys. Blows were freely exchanged for some moments, and were still heartily dealt as the train left the station.

PARNELL'S BLUFF GAME.

The Insuperable to-day says:—"In the Boulogne conference Parnell's absolute surrender was written in letters so plain that those who run may read. The game of bluff so audaciously played by his followers and himself does not blind the intelligent public. Parnell scouted all compromise until he was well beaten. He got down off the high horse with singular agility. No doubt O'Brien's good offices will be used in Parnell's behalf with the party to secure him such terms as it is possible to concede. We have little doubt that these good offices will be successful."

I am informed that Parnell will preside at the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, when he will deliver a highly important speech.

THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

MR. GLADSTONE WRITES AN IMPORTANT LETTER—MORE CONFERENCES AMONG THE LEADERS.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1891.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Furness, the liberal candidate for Hartlepool, to succeed the late Mr. Thomas Richardson. Mr. Gladstone says:—"The Irish Parliamentary party has vindicated itself by putting an end to the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and has left us prepared to pursue, as heretofore, our duty in denouncing unequal laws and the odious system of coercion adopted by the government as a permanent law."

"The liberal gains of seats have been constantly repeated during the last four years. This means that union has for the first time been effected between the British and Irish, and shows that the people aim to close the controversy our opponents seek to indefinitely prolong, at the cost of the national reputation and of imperial treasure and amid inextinguishable discord."

"The people of Ireland have put their trust in the people of Great Britain to deliver them from bad laws made worse by a harsh, insulting administration. It rests on each constituency, as the occasion offers, for us to show our sister nation that her confidence is not repaid in vain."

"The views of the liberals on general legislation were expressed at a recent meeting of the Federation. They show that the party long for the time when the Irish question will be settled and when fuller opportunity will be afforded to and we ought to supply a sample of our practical intentions by a bill clearing away obstacles hindering qualified voters from coming to register and limiting on the register every single citizen to a single vote."

THE BOUL GNE CONFERENCE: DUMR.

BOULOGNE, FIVE MEN, Jan. 10, 1891.—After supper yesterday evening Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton and Condon had a long conference with Mr. O'Brien. The conference lasted until four o'clock in the morning and was of a very animated nature. After conferring this morning with Mr. William O'Brien Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton and Condon returned to Fiskestone this afternoon.

Previous to leaving Boulogne Mr. McCarthy, in spite of repeated requests, refused to make any statement to the newspaper representatives present on the landing stage. Both Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Sexton, however, express the hope that all will soon be settled. Mr. William O'Brien returns to Paris this evening for a few days' stay. Mr. Gill will proceed to London.

The Freeman's Journal announces that the Executive Committee of the National League of Great Britain recommends the dismissal of all League officials suspected of sympathy with Mr. Parnell.

TO RESTORE GRATTAN'S PARLIAMENT.

KILKENNY, Jan. 10, 1891.—The Mitchellstown Board of Guardians have received an invitation from Mr. Power, of Kilkenny, to attend the Loyal National Home Rule Convention of magistrates, grand jurors and public bodies, summoned to meet in Dublin in order to re-establish the movement of O'Connell and Butt. The Convention, it is announced, will be held at the Mitchellstown Hotel.

MONTE CARLO.

THE GRAND DUC DE LEUCHEINBOURG'S DEATH.

A terrible blow is the death of the Duc de Leuchembourg. The French government, keenly anxious to pay compliments to Russia, requested that the service, which was to have taken place yesterday in the Russian Church in the Rue de Dard, should be postponed to to-day, that military honors might be accorded him. Four regiments of artillery defiled before the bier this morning at half-past nine. The coffin was draped with the flag of France and Russia and placed on a gun carriage and taken from the Grand Duc's residence in the Rue Pierre Charron to the church, accompanied by the military staff of the President, the Diplomatic Corps, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor and the presidents of the law courts.

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"Of course the McKinley affair will have to be discussed when the invitation is laid before us. But we know that your new tariff does not treat France so severely as it does some other countries—Germany, for instance. So this fact may tend to give a more friendly reception to the invitation than would otherwise be the case. Then, again, the recent elections in the United States lead us to hope that the draconian nature of the United States tariff will be largely removed in the course of the next Congress. So it would be bad policy for France to decline to be represented at the Chicago World's Fair. Furthermore, no French